MEMORANDUM

M E M O R A N D U M

CHECK
INFORMATON ____
FOR ACTION ____
PERMIT _____
OTHER _____

TO: Boise Cascade-Yakima, File

FROM: Alan Newman AN

SUBJECT: Facility Inspection, April 15, 1981

DATE: April 16, 1981

State of Washington
Department of Ecology

I met with John Hedrich of the above plants engineering staff for a tour of the wastewater sources and discharge facilities.

We started with the discharge points to the City Sanitary Sewer System. The flows are measured by sonic flow meters installed in metering manholes. One Sanitary sewage discharge is near the powerhouse and contains boiler blowdown water. The Cities main concern here is the slugs of hot water that come out of this discharge. The City and WDOE will have to determine if this discharge will require any changes, i.e., controlled flow of discharge, to meet the pretreatment regulation temperature limits.

The other discharge to the sanitary sewer system is south of the plywood plant and contains flows from that part of the facility. On an occasional basis this discharge may also contain condensation from the steam heating system of the veneer dryers, water that would come from any fire in the dryers, storm water from the area immediately east of the plywood plant, or overflow water from the peeler log cooking system. All of the flows except the normal flows are discharged into a small pond/pit just south of the plywood plant. Overflow from this pond goes through an outfall structure into the metering manhole.

The plywood plant formerly had two distinct discharges. One of these has been eliminated and the other, from the peeler log cooking operation, has been significantly reduced.

The new log cooking operation uses waste heat from the veneer dryer condensate return to heat water for the cooking operation. Auxiliary heat comes from fresh steam from the boilers. The steam system water does not contact the log cooking water. The log cooking water is recycled. A discharge of this water may well be high in COD, tannins, wood slivers and color. The characteristics of this water and probable and potential flows should be established.

The NPDES permitted discharges were next covered.

What I believe is discharge 001 is also the so-called PP&L canal that Libbies discharges to. The flow is measured above and below the plant discharges by what I estimate to be 36" throat Parschall flumes. At this time there appears to be very little additional flows through the plant to this discharge. When the permit is next renewed this will have to be checked. This discharge is be located next to the R.R. tracks going through the plant and is visible from the Freeway.

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FROM: Alan Newman AN

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State of Washington Department of Ecology

The other discharge (002) is also visible from the freeway and is northerly of the other discharge. This discharge originates at the log pond and is the source of log sprinkling water. Runoff from the log sprinkling operation and the log pond flows to a pond from which the sprinkling water is pumped. The flow of this discharge is measured by a 6 or 9" Parschall flume.

Mr. Hedrich told me that they envision the log pond will be filled in and replaced by a dry feed system in the next few years. This will change the flow characteristics of the 002 discharge.

The plant has a surface water diversion that feeds a the log pond. The influent flow is measured by another parschall flume. This flume can be found due west of where the fishing access goes under I-82. John also told me that they have two on-site wells and a tie in to the city potable water system. They are capable of putting their well waters into the City water system if the City would request it.

All laboratory tests and sample collection is performed by Herb Hart.

Most of the Parschall flumes contain stilling wells so that continuous flow measurement would be possible. Current practice is to read the staff guage on the flume.

This plant would be a candidate for a Class II sampling inspection at some future date. This would help to ascertain if the current discharge is as described in the permit and fact sheet and to help determine its impact on the Yakima River. I will also recommend that the City evaluate the boiler blowdown quantity and composition.

AN:lo

cc: John Hedrich; Boise Cascade Corp., Yakima